

EQUAL RIGHTS

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OCTOBER, 1954

105

WOMEN BAND TOGETHER FOR EQUAL RIGHTS



Meeting of Women's Joint Legislative Committee For Equal Rights in Library of Alva Belmont House, September 26, 1954

Resolutions Passed At This Meeting

BE IT RESOLVED, that we devote our efforts until the November elections, to gaining the support of the Congressional candidates, for the *Equal Rights Amendment*.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in order that the next Congress may be one that can be relied upon to do justice to American women, and thereby to all the American people, we urge all women to support only those candidates who stand firm, without qualification or compromise, for the Equal Rights Amendment now pending before Congress, which provides that:

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

This is the first big concerted effort made by so many women's organizations to line up candidates in support of the Equal Rights Amendment. Almost all the women's organizations working for the Amendment are members of this Committee - - Women's Joint Legislative Committee for Equal Rights. They represent over 6 million women actively supporting this measure. The function of the Committee is to channel

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EQUAL RIGHTS

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TEXT OF EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
"Congress and the several States shall have power, within their respective jurisdictions, to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
"This amendment shall take effect one year after the date of ratification."

The Equal Rights Amendment—called the Lucretia Mott Amendment in honor of one of the Founders of the movement for the emancipation of women.

Introduction

First introduced in Congress in 1923 by Senator Charles Curtis, (R) Kan., later Vice President, and Representative Daniel Anthony (R) Kan., and introduced in every subsequent Congress.

In the last Congress introduced by Senator John Marshall Butler (R), Md., with co-sponsors, and Representative Katharine St. George (R) N. Y., supported by over a hundred Representatives who joined her in its introduction.

Committee Reports

Reported favorably by Senate Judiciary Committee in 1942 and in every subsequent Senate. Reported favorably in House of Representatives in 1945 and 1948. There has never been an adverse report.

Votes

In the Senate: July 1946, received majority vote but not the two-thirds required for a Constitutional Amendment. January, 1950 received necessary two-thirds vote, but rider, known as Hayden Rider, was attached which defeated purpose of Amendment. July, 1953, two-thirds vote was received, but again the Hayden Rider was attached, thereby again defeating the purpose of the Amendment.

In the House: Equal Rights Amendment has never been voted upon on the floor of the House.

TO ALL AMERICAN WOMEN

WOMEN! Are you interested in Justice?

Do you want equal opportunity for women to work and earn?
—to control their own property and earnings?

Are you in favor of a Woman's Bill of Rights?

You ARE? Then now is the time to press for action.

Do everything in your power to influence the Congress to pass the Equal Rights Amendment

The 84th Congress will soon be in office. Let's make it "the Congress that passed the Amendment." Many Congressmen have pledged to support it without change or compromise. The whole attitude of the public—the "climate of public opinion"—toward equality for women is undergoing notable change. Long-time opponents are no longer opponents, but old friends are still old friends. Among the opponents: The Woman's Bureau of the Department of Labor has withdrawn its opposition to the Amendment; the A. F. of L. has referred the Amendment to a committee "for study." Read the details about the changed attitudes of these two organizations on following pages.

Among old friends we "point with pride" to the first organization to join us in supporting the Equal Rights Amendment — the National Association of Women Lawyers, in 1935. Soon after, in 1937, the Business and Professional women announced their support of the Amendment. Most recent supporter is the American Association of Women Ministers who endorsed the Amendment this past August. Now there are more than twenty organizations pooling their ideas and strength for the Equal Rights Amendment in the Women's Joint Legislative Committee For Equal Rights.

The long battle is nearly won. So little remains to be done. It is generally agreed—at last—by practically all members of the last Congress, and by candidates for the new Congress that there should be some kind of a declaration in the National Constitution for Equality of Rights for women. Still not won, however, are minor skirmishes with substitute proposals like the Hunt-Harrison substitute, and the Celler Biological Status Bill, and compromising additions like the Hayden Rider that would whittle away the strength of the Amendment and postpone the inevitable day of complete equality for women.

Thousands—even millions—of women today are enjoying the benefits and freedoms won for them in the political, educational, and economic fields by valiant pioneers, beginning with Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. Let us use the power of our great numbers to secure for ourselves and future generations equality of rights under the law. Let us bring to an end this more-than-a-century-long struggle by removing every vestige of discrimination against women.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

With this issue we resume publication after an interruption that we greatly regret. All subscriptions will be advanced for the period the paper did not appear.

Tributes . . .

TO A GREAT LEADER and FIGHTER FOR THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN

Lady Pethick-Lawrence

FROM Dame Christabel Pankhurst, D. B. E.

Soon after Mother and I launched the militant movement for Votes for Women, we resolved to expand the work and to bring it into yet closer relation to the Government and Parliament.

At that very time, we found a precious ally in Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, whose faith and courage moved her, in her first meeting with Emmeline Pankhurst, to consent to join our committee and even to become Honorary Treasurer of the Women's Social and Political Union.

Of all treasurers of any movement, Lady Pethick-Lawrence was surely the best. Not only was she a wise and prudent custodian of the funds, but she could well be called a magical money raiser.

Friends of the cause saw with delight—and foes with dismay—the enthusiastic response to her appeals, made at our great meetings, for the big sums of money required to impress the politicians and to finance our ever-spreading and intensifying campaign of education and action.

Yet that was only one part of the magnificent service given by Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, from the hour she joined us, to the votes for women cause—service which was, in fact a natural continuation of her lifelong work for women and girls.

Already, in her very young days, she had left the comforts and pleasures of home to work in London, among less prosperous and privileged women and girls, gathering them together in clubs and helping them in their difficulties. As she saw it, the gain of the vote would lead to better economic conditions and greater social protection for the working women of the land . . . and such indeed has been the case.

Like the Pankhursts, Lady Pethick-Lawrence had no personal grievance against the world, prompting her and us to seek the vote, nor had she or we any personal complaint to bring against men—for her men-folk and our men-folk, and all the men in our respective circles had always accorded to us ideally fair and chivalrous treatment.

However, we knew that some women were not so fortunate as we and it was principally for them that we were fighting.

Lady Pethick-Lawrence's high inspiration was felt on the platform—but also in the everyday course of the campaign and in our inner Suffragette councils.

She lived continuously on a lofty plane of thought, word and action.

"It's women for women now," was the watchword that she coined and often used. It bespoke the loyalty of women to women which animated the Suffragette pioneers of those days and was called forth by them in countless other women—as never before in history.

Indeed it was this loyalty of women to women which, more than anything else, finally won the vote, that key



EMMELINE PETHICK-LAWRENCE

to all other needful reforms and that recognition of women's equal human status.

You, and we of her own land, who together thankfully cherish the memory of Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, well remember the noble support given to her efforts for women's enfranchisement by her husband, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, who is numbered in history with the other distinguished men who have claimed justice for women.

The close association of our movement in Britain with the National Woman's Party of America, led by Alice Paul and others who had helped us for a time in London or had so warmly welcomed any of us who visited you, rejoiced Lady Pethick-Lawrence, who saw in it an expression of true international friendship and cooperation.

FROM Alice Paul,

Women the world over were saddened by the passing of Lady Pethick-Lawrence at her home near Guilford, Surrey, England on March 11, 1954. Lady Pethick-Lawrence was one of the inspired prophets of the movement for the emancipation of women. She was in the forefront of the historic uprising of women in her own country that finally won the vote for British women. She was President of the World Woman's Party from the founding of the organization until her death. Women, everywhere, seeking in their own countries the liberation of women, looked to her as a trusted, and revered, and beloved leader. She was one of the truly great women of our time.

FROM Grace Roe,

EMMELINE PETHICK-LAWRENCE inspired countless numbers of women, but especially the young suffragettes, in the fight for freedom. She will live in history as a great humanitarian and world woman suffrage leader.

So many beautiful tributes have come in. There is space enough for only a few this time. Others will appear in November.

Women Band Together

[Continued from p. 1]

information to member groups and to recommend courses of action.

At the September 26 meeting it was agreed to send a letter in the name of the W. J. L. C. to all candidates for Congress. This letter reads:

TO ALL CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OF ALL PARTIES:

October 1, 1954

Pending before Congress is a Constitutional Amendment—the Equal Rights Amendment—in which women are deeply interested.

This Committee would like to know your position on this measure.

The Equal Rights Amendment would complete the Suffrage Amendment. It would give full equality under the Constitution to all women. *It would be a Woman's Bill of Rights.*

Women need such a Bill of Rights.

Many discriminations remain in our law; in some states the mother does not have equal guardianship with the father over her own children; women are barred from juries; the husband has control of the wife's earnings.

Furthermore, women who are trying to support themselves and their families find that they are discriminated against simply because they are women.

The Federal Government, the largest employer in the country, denies to women the admission to certain examinations; "Men Only" is printed on some examination announcements; a lower wage scale for women than for men is printed on other Government notices.

Presidential Orders permit discrimination against women in Government employment and by Government contractors and sub-contractors although these same Presidential Orders forbid discrimination because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

As a means of ending these and similar injustices:

Over 12 million women are working for the Equal Rights Amendment.

The two major Political Parties have given it their blessing.

Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress have made favorable Reports.

We will appreciate receiving your statement of support on the enclosed form.

Sincerely,

(signed) Nina Norton Avery, Chairman
Dorothy Spinks, Secretary
FOR THE WOMEN'S JOINT
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
FOR EQUAL RIGHTS.

Enclosed with the letter was a "Statement on Amendment . . ." to be signed by the Congressman with his name, Political Party, State and District. The Statement reads: "In accordance with the plank in the platform of my Political Party, I give my full support to the Equal Rights Amendment now before Congress, to the effect that 'Equality of Rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex,' and I am opposed to any compromise that would weaken or defeat the purpose of this Amendment."



Amelia Himes Walker, National Chairman, National Woman's Party, confers with Edward J. Gurney, Jr., Chairman of Republican Committee, Winter Park, Florida, concerning pledges for the Amendment from Congressional Candidates.

Woman's Bureau withdraws Opposition

FOR YEARS the Woman's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor has opposed the Equal Rights Amendment. The Bureau has thrown all its force and leadership against the Amendment. It has appeared repeatedly in opposition at Congressional hearings. Former Directors of the Bureau have spoken against the Amendment before Platform Committees of both Parties at their National Conventions.

On March 10, 1954 a delegation from the National Woman's Party called upon the new Director of the Woman's Bureau, Mrs. Alice K. Leopold, in her office at the Department of Labor. In the delegation were: Alice Paul, Founder and Honorary Chairman of the National Woman's Party, Mrs. Elizabeth Forbes, National Treasurer, and Mrs. Alberta Godfrey, Vice-President, Maryland Branch, National Woman's Party.

At this interview, Mrs. Leopold made the statement, publicly and officially, that the Woman's Bureau, acting under direction of the Secretary of Labor, wished to inform us that its present policy is to withdraw all opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment.

At about the same time, at the hearing before the Senate Appropriations Committee on appropriations for the Woman's Bureau, Mrs. Leopold was questioned by Senator Dirksen of Illinois—a strong supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment—concerning the long time opposition of the Woman's Bureau to the Amendment. Mrs. Leopold, in replying to Senator Dirksen, stated that there would no longer be any opposition by the Woman's Bureau—that it would take no stand for or against.

The Woman's Bureau has consistently thereafter pursued the policy outlined by Mrs. Leopold. The latest occasion was at the National Convention of Women Accountants in New York City, October 15 and 16, when an official representative of the Woman's Bureau addressed the Convention, and informed them that the Woman's Bureau had withdrawn its opposition.

This is one of the most significant evidences of the turning of the tide. The report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, September 20, 1954, to the National Convention of the A. F. of L., drew attention to the fact that the Amendment "is

gaining some support" and called the attention of the Convention particularly to the fact that the "new Director of the Woman's Bureau has withdrawn the opposition of that Government agency which formerly took the lead in fighting" the Amendment.

Women Ministers Endorse

Support for the Equal Rights Amendment is constantly increasing. The last group to join us was the American Association of Women Ministers. They endorsed the Amendment on August 14, 1954 at their convention in Chicago. Their Resolution reads:

RESOLVED THAT:

- I. We affirm our support of the Equal Rights Amendment as introduced in the Senate by the Honorable John Marshall Butler of Maryland and in the House by the Honorable Katharine St. George of New York, the text of which reads:
"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."
- II. We affirm our opposition to any qualification of the above Amendment that would defeat its purpose;—especially we oppose the Hayden rider, the Hunt-Harrison substitute Amendment, and the Celler Bill.
- II. We call upon the President of the United States and the Republican leaders of the Senate and House to carry out in the next Congress, beginning January 1955, their platform pledge to give Equal Rights to women.

In our November issue a full account is given by a representative of the National Woman's Party, Miss Mabel Griswold, who addressed the Convention in support of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Business and Professional Women Again Endorse

By LENA MADESIN PHILLIPS

IT WAS INDEED gratifying that there was a renewal of the endorsement of the Equal Rights Amendment in the form in which it was presented to Congress, at the recent Biennial Convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs held at St. Louis, June 27 to July 2, 1954.

We made our great decision on this vital issue in 1937 at the Atlantic City Convention of the National Federation. We are nearer to our goal now than ever before, but we have not yet accomplished our purpose. We can do so. But now we must personally and as an organization increase, not relax, our efforts.

These are among the reasons why, when in the Convention the motion was made that we continue our support of the Equal Rights Amendment without qualification and uncompromisingly, I offered the amendment which added "and that we devote our efforts until the November elections to gaining the support of Congressional candidates." It was in this form that the Convention passed the Equal Rights Amendment resolution overwhelmingly.

Here is a clear cut directive to each of us. For only with the individual efforts of many women will the Equal Rights Amendment which reads: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex," become part of the fundamental law of our land.

Women Lawyers Renew Endorsement

A letter from the newly-elected president of the Association of Women Lawyers, Diana Auger, says in part:

"The following resolution was adopted by the Assembly of the National Association of Women Lawyers August 15, 1954:

"That the National Association of Women Lawyers continue to approve and recommend the enactment into law of any Bill or Bills, which may be introduced into the 84th Congress, which will propose an amendment to the U. S. Constitution providing in substance that "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex"; and that within 10 (ten) days, after such Bill, or Bills, are introduced, the President of the National Association of Women Lawyers shall address a letter to the President of the United States and to each member of Congress who introduces such legislation in the wording heretofore approved by this Organization, informing the President and such legislators that the National Association of Women Lawyers is in favor of its passage."



Ernestine Breisch Powell
Chairman, National Woman's Party
June 1953 - June 1954

The National Council of the National Woman's Party accepted with very deep regret the resignation of Ernestine Breisch Powell from the National Chairmanship on June 20, 1954, and immediately elected her an Honorary Chairman, thereby making her a permanent member of the National Council. Mrs. Powell gave devotedly of her time and great ability to the demands of the National Chairmanship until the obligations of her law practice and her responsibilities as the mother of three young children made it necessary for her to turn over the Chairmanship to another member of the Council. Amelia Himes Walker was unanimously elected by the National Council as Mrs. Powell's successor on June 20, 1954.

A. F. of L. Will Study Equal Rights Amendment

AT ITS CONVENTION in Los Angeles in September the A. F. of L. voted to undertake "a thorough study of this issue"—the Equal Rights Amendment—instead of continuing its long-time opposition. This is the first break in the solid wall of opposition of organized labor to the Equal Rights Amendment. It has come as the result of the unceasing efforts of women.

Believing it would be impossible at one stroke to turn the A. F. of L. from hostility to endorsement, it was decided by delegates who were supporters of the Amendment to introduce a resolution calling for a study of the pros and cons. Such a proposal was introduced in the Resolutions Committee. It was adopted by the whole Convention five days later, on the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee. The resolution reads:

"The A. F. of L. has opposed the recurring efforts to enact an Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, fearing that under the guise of providing equal rights for women it would actually endanger long-standing Federal and State Legislation enacted to establish wage, hour, safety and other standards for women workers.

"In recent months it has become evident that a number of women's organizations have changed their attitude regarding this Amendment. This development is worthy of our consideration.

"Without recommending any change in the A. F. of L. position opposing this Amendment:

"WE RECOMMEND THAT THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL UNDERTAKE A THOROUGH STUDY OF THIS ISSUE AND TAKE SUCH ACTIONS AS MAY BE WARRANTED.

"With these comments your Committee recommends adoption of this portion of the Executive Council's Report."

One of those who for some months worked in the effort to have A. F. of L. opposition removed, summarized the feeling of many women in these words:

"It is gratifying to us that the A. F. of L., after so many years of bitter opposition, is ready to take into consideration the changes that have taken place with respect to woman's position in society, her increased value to industry, and the fact that the Amendment is steadily gaining support from women. We are pleased to have this evidence of a desire for fair play on the part of a powerful union and we face the outcome of its study of the question with confidence."

The Resolutions Committee of the Convention had before it for its consideration on September 20, a brief report on the Equal Rights Amendment submitted by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. This report was as follows:

"The so-called Equal Rights Amendment, S. J. Res. 49 (Butler, Md.), which had passed the Senate in the first session with an amendment made the measure palatable to the American Federation of Labor died in the House Judiciary Committee. No hearings were held. The Equal Rights Amendment has been sponsored by the National Woman's Party for many years. It would imperil all State and Federal legislation affecting hours of work, working conditions, etc., of working women. It will be necessary to watch this legislation carefully in the next Congress as it is gaining some support. The National Federation of Business

and Professional Women's Clubs has formally endorsed the measure and the new Director of the Women's Bureau has withdrawn the opposition of that Governmental agency which formerly took the lead in fighting. A strong effort to pass the amendment in its original obnoxious form can be expected."

Prior to the Convention and at the opening of the Convention women in all parts of the country appealed to the A. F. of L. to withdraw its opposition. The viewpoint of those FOR the Amendment was ably expressed in a telegram sent to David Dubinsky by former Judge Anna M. Kross, now Commissioner of Correction of New York City:

Sept. 15, 1954.

"Mr. David Dubinsky
A. F. of L. Convention, Los Angeles, Calif.

"Request that American Federation of Labor Convention withdraw its opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment and withdraw its support of the Hayden Rider, the addition of which would place an unequal Rights Amendment for women in the United States Constitution. This is a push-button world in which the boys and girls will both be called on for work and sacrifice and it is up to the great groups in America to show our faith in both by a declaration for equality in the National Constitution. We know it is the very influence you are trying to weed out of the Labor Movement which has persistently opposed granting of equal constitutional rights to women, thus making us a poor example as a nation in the march toward freedom. The contradictory Hayden Rider which A. F. of L. supported at the 1953 Convention was the means of delaying in the last Congress the Equal Rights Amendment which we women have long sought as our Constitutional guarantee. Protection for women only is not protection. Opposition to Equal Rights Amendment or support of any crippling rider harms us all and misinterprets our Nation's concept of democracy in the eyes of the world. Mrs. Roosevelt, among others, has publicly stated her withdrawal of opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment. Beg you now do all in your power to remove A. F. of L. opposition. Cordial greetings to you and the Convention.

"Anna M. Kross
"Commissioner of Correction
"New York City."

At Los Angeles itself during the Convention women interviewed members of the Resolutions Committee. Among these was Miss Ella V. Allen, former delegate to the Labor Temple of Los Angeles. Miss Allen, an officer of the Southern California Branch of the Woman's Party, wrote to the National Headquarters to report on her efforts at the Convention:

"I finally succeeded in speaking to Mr. Dubinsky. He did not want to discuss any phase of the pro or con on the Amendment, but simply stated: 'Yes, I have received several telegrams. Our Resolutions Committee has decided to present our attitude for this year to the Convention. Our attitude is:—we will not take a stand for or against the Equal Rights Amendment but will study, this year, how to come to a satisfactory conclusion.' I thanked him and told him I was sure that if the A. F. of L. earnestly studied the question of the legal status of women they would reach the conclusion that the Equal Rights Amendment, as proposed in Congress, would be their answer as to how best to obtain equality for women."

Broken Pledges Damage Nation's Prestige

By Judge Helen Elizabeth Brown

THE 83D CONGRESS has passed into history. Despite repeated pledges of both the Democratic and Republican Parties, American women have not been given the full protection of the American Constitution. The Supreme Court is still saying that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution which proclaims equal protection of the laws for all persons, protects against race and color discriminations but not against sex discriminations. As a result American women suffer from hundreds of discriminations in the laws of the United States because their sex prevents them from being the kind of persons entitled to the equal protection guarantee.

To overcome this, the Equal Rights Amendment says simply and clearly that, "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex." The proposal to submit this proposition to the States for their action was introduced in the Senate of the 83d Congress by Maryland's Senator John Marshall Butler as chief sponsor along with a number of co-sponsors and in the House by New York's Representative Katharine St. George and numerous co-sponsors.

The Amendment in this form came to the floor of the Senate in July, 1953, with the approval of the Senate Judiciary Committee. During debate and without previous warning, Senator Carl Hayden, Arizona Democrat, introduced an amendment to the original resolution to add to it the clause that, "The provisions of this article shall not be construed to impair any rights, benefits or exemptions now or hereafter conferred by law upon persons of the female sex." Equality in one section contradicted and nullified in the next! This was a studied effort to cement into the Constitution the very discriminations the Resolution was designed to eliminate—discriminations that had long masqueraded as "benefits" and "exemptions" and had been construed by the courts as such. The language of the Hayden rider itself is totally unfit for inclusion in the Constitution and should never be allowed to defile it. Yet, strange as it seems, the Resolution with the Hayden Rider attached passed the United States Senate on July 16, 1953. This, of course, was a betrayal of both Democratic and Republican platform pledges.

So the proposed Constitutional Amendment with the nullifying rider attached went to the House where it joined the true Amendment as introduced by Representative St. George and other measures which had been introduced there to obstruct and confuse the real issue. Representative Celler of New York, a long-time opponent of equal rights, reintroduced the discredited "Biological Status Bill" which would perpetuate discriminations against women. The Hunt-Harrison Amendment, innocuous in itself, was ineffective to obtain equal rights. Its danger lay in the possibility of its substitution for the real equal rights proposal under the erroneous impression that it could accomplish the desired results.

All of these measures died with the 83d Congress. Let us hope that when the Equal Rights Amendment starts afresh in the 84th Congress there will be no such tricky maneuvers to confuse the issue and deny to American women equal justice under the law.

Labor Leader Opposition

The introduction of these obstructionist measures was largely instigated by a few labor leaders, unknown to the majority of the members of their respective organizations who do not oppose Constitutional protec-

tion of the rights of women. Concerted opposition to equal justice for women stems from the period of infiltration by Communists into labor organizations and the stand taken aids and abets the Communist conspiracy.

It is high time for some responsible people in the labor organizations to re-examine this issue. They would do far better to follow the sound advice of that great American labor leader, Samuel Gompers, than the "Daily Worker" and the Communist line. Regarding labor restrictions for women only, Samuel Gompers had the penetrating foresight to write in "The American Federationist" for August, 1913, these words of wisdom:

"This woman movement is a movement for liberty, freedom of action and thought, tending toward a condition when women shall be accorded equal independence and responsibility with men, equal freedom of work and self-expression, equal legal protection and rights.

"We should view with apprehension present sentiment in favor of setting up public and political agencies for securing industrial benefits for wage-earning women. These agencies would constitute a restriction upon freedom of action capable of serious abuses.

"Instead of aiding women in the struggle for industrial betterment and freedom, we would be foisting upon them fetters from which they would have to free themselves, in addition to the problems that now confront them, and we would still leave unsolved the problem essential to real freedom—self-discipline, development of individual responsibility and initiative.

"The industrial problems of women are not isolated, but are inextricably associated with those of men."

Time has confirmed his prophecy and made his words more significant today than the day he wrote them. Since the adoption of the Fair Labor Standards Act providing protection for all workers regardless of sex, the opposition of this group fails to make sense.

CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF EQUAL RIGHTS published monthly at 144 Constitution N.E., Wash., D. C. for October, 1954.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, National Woman's Party, 144 Constitution N.E., Wash. 2, D. C.

Editor, Anne Carter, 144 Constitution N.E., Wash. 2, D. C.

Business manager, Dora G. Ogle, 144 Constitution N.E., Wash. 2, D. C.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

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DORA G. OGLE, Business Manager.

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